

2025 届四川好老师专升本零基础入学测试卷

考试科目：《大学英语》

考试时间：60 分钟

题号	I	II	III	IV	总分
得分					

注意事项：

1. 满分 150 分，要求卷面整洁。
2. 将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Part I Dialogue completion (10 points)

Directions: There are five sentences missing in this dialogue. Please complete the dialogue with the sentences given.

Tom: Hi, Rose. What are you doing?

Rose: Hi, Tom. \_\_1\_\_

Tom: That sounds very interesting!

Rose: Unluckily, people have known little about Mars until now.

Tom: Oh. don't worry. T have a new hook named There's Nothing to Do on Mars.

Rose: There is Nothing to Do on Mars? \_\_2\_\_

Tom: It tells a story about a boy named Martin. He had an experience on the red planet.

Rose: Really? \_\_3\_\_

Tom: His family moved from Earth to Mars. He moved around in his space shuttle to look for real Martians (火星 人) with his robot dog.

Rose: Did he discover Martians?

Tom: No, he didn't. \_\_4\_\_

Rose: Aha, he becomes a hero! So far scientists have not found anything yet.

Tom: I agree with you.

Rose: Could you lend me the book? I promise to return it within a week.

Tom: Of course. \_\_5\_\_

Rose: I can't wait to read it. Thanks a lot.

A. What's it about?

B. Here is the book.

C. What happened to him?

D. What do you think of it?

E. But he discovered some water under the ground.

F. I'm thinking about what the life would be like if we lived on Mars.

G. He met some Martians and talked with them.

【全文翻译】

汤姆：嗨，罗斯。你在干什么？

罗斯：嗨，汤姆。我在想，如果我们生活在火星上，生活会是什么样子。

汤姆：听起来很有趣！

罗斯：不幸的是，直到现在人们对火星还知之甚少。

汤姆：哦。别担心。有一个新的书叫“火星上无事可做”。

柔丝：火星上无事可做？它是关于什么的？

汤姆：它讲的是一个叫马丁的男孩的故事。他在这颗红色星球上有过经历。

柔丝：真的吗？他怎么了？

汤姆：他的家人从地球搬到了火星。他在他的航天飞机里四处寻找真正的火星人和他的机器狗。

柔丝：他发现火星 人了吗？

汤姆：不，他没有。但是他发现地下有些水。

柔丝：啊哈，他成了英雄了！到目前为止，科学家们还没有发现任何东西。

汤姆：我同意你的看法。

柔丝：你能把书借给我吗？我保证一周内归还。

汤姆：当然可以。给你。

柔丝：我都等不及要看了。非常感谢。

1-5: FACEB

1. F  
【本题解析】根据上文“你在干什么？”可以推测出横线处应为“我在想，如果我们生活在火星上，生活会是什么样子。”综上所述，该题选择F。
2. A  
【本题解析】根据下文回答“它讲的是一个叫马丁的男孩的故事。”可知此处 在问书的内容。综上所述，该题选择A。
3. C  
【本题解析】根据上文“他在这颗红色星球上有过经历。”可知，这里说的是他的经历。综上所述，该题选择 C。
4. E  
【本题解析】根据前文“他发现火星 人了吗？不，他没有。”可知，这里在谈论的是他发现了什么。综上所述，该题选择E。
5. B  
【本题解析】根据上文“你能把书借给我吗？”可知，这里将书给她。综上所述，该题选择B。

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (60 points)

**Directions:** There are twenty incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

6-10: CBDBB

6. It is a great \_\_\_\_\_ for me to work as a volunteer for the 2022 Winter Olympic.  
A. signal                      B. function                      C. honor                      D. agreement

【本题答案】C  
【本题解析】本题考查**名词词义辨析**。signal 信号; function 功能; honor 荣幸; agreement 同意。根据“work as a volunteer for the 2022 Winter Olympic”可知, 能够成为 2022 年冬奥会的志愿者感到荣幸。综上所述, 该题选择 C。  
【本题翻译】作为 2022 年冬奥会的志愿者, 我感到非常荣幸。

7. I won't believe you \_\_\_\_\_ I have seen it with my own eyes.  
A. while                      B. until                      C. after                      D. when

【本题答案】B  
【本题解析】本题考查**连词词义辨析**。while 在……期间; until 到……为止; after 在……之后; when 当……时候。分析句意可知, 此处为 not...until 句型, 表示“直到……才”。综上所述, 该题选择 B。  
【本题翻译】直到亲眼看到, 我才会相信你。

8. Most parents are not \_\_\_\_\_ the danger of their babies' eating jelly, which causes most unfortunate incidents to happen.  
A. aware to                      B. aware in                      C. aware that                      D. aware of

【本题答案】D  
【本题解析】本题考查**固定短语**。be aware of“意识到”。综上所述, 该题选择 D。  
【本题翻译】大多数父母都没有意识到他们的孩子吃果冻的危险, 这导致了大多数不幸事件的发生。

9. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Green went to the market, bought some bananas and \_\_\_\_\_ her cousin.  
A. visit                      B. visited                      C. will visit                      D. has visited

【本题答案】B  
【本题解析】本题考查**时态**。根据句中时间状语 On Saturday afternoon 可知, 陈述过去事情, 用一般过去时。综上所述, 该题选择 B。  
【本题翻译】星期六下午, 格林夫人去了市场, 买了一些香蕉, 并拜访了她的表弟。

10. The teacher told the students that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round, not flat.  
A. was                      B. is                      C. has been                      D. is being

【本题答案】B  
【本题解析】本题考查**时态**。表示的是客观真理, 需用一般现在时; 主语 the earth 属于第三人称单数, be 动词用 is。综上所述, 该题选择 B。  
【本题翻译】老师告诉学生们地球是圆的, 不是平的。

11-15: CCAAA

11. I can \_\_\_\_\_ be a teacher. I'm not a very patient person.  
A. seldom                      B. ever                      C. never                      D. always

【本题答案】C  
【本题解析】本题考查**副词**。seldom 很少; ever 曾经; never 从不; always 总是。根据句意可知, 因为我不是一个很有耐心的人, 所以不会成为教师。故填 never, 综上所述, 该题选择 C。  
【本题翻译】我绝不会成为一名教师, 因为我不是一个很有耐心的人。

12. There \_\_\_\_\_ life on the earth for hundreds of millions of years.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. has been                      D. have been

【本题答案】C  
【本题解析】本题考查**there be 句型以及动词时态**。根据“for hundreds of millions of years”可知, 句子用现在完成时 have/has done 的结构, life 是单数形式, 助动词用 has。综上所述, 该题选择 C。  
【本题翻译】地球上生命已经有上亿年了。

13. —Can you help me with the text?  
—Sorry, There are so many new words that I can \_\_\_\_\_ understand it.  
A. hardly                      B. nearly                      C. clearly                      D. easily

【本题答案】A  
【本题解析】本题考查**副词辨析**。hardly 几乎不; nearly 差不多; clearly 明显地; easily 容易地。综上所述, 该题选择 A。  
【本题翻译】——你能帮我复习课文吗?  
——对不起, 有这么多生词, 我几乎听不懂。

14. There is a world of \_\_\_\_\_ between liking someone and loving them.  
A. difference                      B. amusement                      C. expression                      D. description

【本题答案】A  
【本题解析】本题考查**名词词义辨析**。difference 不同; amusement 高兴; expression 表达; description 描写。根据句子意思可知, “like” 和 “love” 是近义词, 但是程度不一样, 所以体现出它们的不同。综上所述, 该题选择 A。  
【本题翻译】这是一个喜欢一个人和爱一个人完全不同的世界。

15. He \_\_\_\_\_ chess now. He \_\_\_\_\_ chess every weekend.  
A. is playing; plays                      B. is playing; play  
C. plays; plays                      D. plays; is playing

【本题答案】A  
【本题解析】考查**动词时态**。根据“now”可知, 第一空要用现在进行时, 即 be doing, 排除 CD; 再根据“every weekend”可知, 第二空时态为一般现在时, 主语为“he”, 动词要用第三人称单数, 排除 B。综上所述, 该题选择 A。  
【本题翻译】他正在下棋。他每个周末都下棋。

16-20: DABCB

16. —We \_\_\_\_\_ to Yun Brocade Museum with the exchange students this coming summer holiday.

—That's amazing!

A. went                      B. go                      C. have gone                      D. will go

【本题答案】D

【本题解析】本题考查**动词时态**。went 一般过去时; go 一般现在时; have gone 现在完成时; will go 一般将来时。由该句时间状语 “this coming summer holiday” 可知此处应用一般将来时。综上所述, 该题选择 D。

【本题翻译】——暑假即将来临, 我们将要和交换生一起去云锦博物馆。  
——那真是太棒了!

17. I was deeply impressed \_\_\_\_\_ his speech.

A. with                      B. for                      C. to                      D. in

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**介词**。根据句意及句子结构可知, 此处本题考查短语 be impressed with, 表示 “对……印象深刻”。综上所述, 该题选择 A。

【本题翻译】我对他的演讲印象深刻。

18. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a report on Chinese history in our school this evening.

A. have                      B. be                      C. has                      D. is

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查 **there be 句型**。have 有; be 动词原形; has 有, 动词三单形式; is 是, 主语是单数。分析句子结构可知, 是 there be 句型的一般将来时, 其结构是 there is going to be/there will be。综上所述, 该题选择 B。

【本题翻译】今天晚上我们学校将有一场关于中国历史的报告。

19. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the street yesterday.

A. is meeting                      B. meet                      C. met                      D. have met

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**时态**。is meeting 现在进行时; meet 一般现在时; met 一般过去时; have met 现在完成时。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知, 应用一般过去时。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

【本题翻译】我们昨天在街上相遇。

20. The woman as well as her younger sister \_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher.

A. are                      B. is                      C. be                      D. were

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查**主谓一致**。分析句式结构可知, 本句的主语是 as well as 连接的两个名词, as well as 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词应该遵循 “就远原则”, 因为 The woman 是单数名词, 所以本句的谓语动词用 is。综上所述, 该题选择 B。

【本题翻译】那个女人和她的妹妹都是英语老师。

### 21-25: CACCA

21. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I had promised Jim that I wouldn't tell you where he had been.

A. having cheated                      B. cheating                      C. to cheat                      D. to be cheated

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**动词不定式**。四个选项均表示 “欺骗”, having cheated 现在分词的完成式; cheating 现在分词; to cheat 不定式; to be cheated 不定式的被动形式。根据短语 mean to do sth. 表示 “打算做某事” 可知, 此处需填入不定式。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

【本题翻译】我不是有意欺骗你, 但我答应过 Jim, 我不会告诉你他去了哪里。

22. —Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ in the music room!

—It's our music teacher.

A. is singing                      B. singing                      C. sings                      D. are singing

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**现在进行时**。根据 “Listen” 可知句子是现在进行时, 主语是不定代词, be 动词用 is。综上所述, 该题选择 A。

【本题翻译】听! 有人在音乐室唱歌! ——是我们的音乐老师。

23. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ to persuade him to have a holiday because he is a workaholic.

A. to try                      B. have tried                      C. trying                      D. having tried

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**动名词**。根据句式 it is no use doing sth., 表示 “做某事是没有用的”, 可知, 此处动词应用动名词形式。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

【本题翻译】劝他去度假是没有用的, 因为他是个工作狂。

24. Please be quiet! The little baby \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. to sleep                      B. sleeps                      C. is sleeping                      D. sleeping

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**现在进行时**。根据 “Please be quiet! The little baby...now.” 可知, 强调动作正在发生, 用现在进行时, 结构为 “am/is/are doing”。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

【本题翻译】请保持安静! 小婴儿正在睡觉。

25. \_\_\_\_\_ he's old, he can still carry this heavy bag.

A. Though                      B. Since                      C. For                      D. So

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**连词**。though conj. 虽然, 尽管; since conj. 自从; for conj. 因为, 由于; so conj. 因此。根据句子结构和意思可知, 这里本题考查引导让步状语从句的连词, 表示 “虽然, 尽管” 的意思。综上所述, 该题选择 A。

【本题翻译】虽然他老了, 但是他仍然可以搬动这个重的包裹。

## Part III Reading Comprehension (60 points)

**Directions:** There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Passage

one



Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

“Trend-benders” (反潮族) are people who try to bring old styles back to life, and they encourage people to make some changes in their lifestyles.

Trend-benders ride their bikes to work even though they can afford cars, and they write letters instead of e-mail and read paper books instead of e-books.

Some trend-benders want to raise awareness about their passion and encourage others to act in the same way. For them, “bend the trend” is a social movement that invites everyone to make a lifestyle change. For example, they example to work by bicycle instead of going by car, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (排放).

When it comes to reading, trend-benders have their own ideas. “Both paper books and e-books have their appeal. However, the beauty and attraction of real books. I even like the smell! E-books lose something—just like the difference between enjoying video at home and seeing a movie in the theater.”

【全文翻译】

“反潮族”是那些试图让旧风格回归生活的人，他们鼓励人们在生活方式上做出一些改变。

潮流引领者即使买得起汽车也骑自行车上班，他们写信而不是电子邮件，读纸质书而不是电子书。

一些引领潮流的人希望提高人们对他们的热情的认识，并鼓励其他人以同样的方式行事。对他们来说，“扭转趋势”是一项社会运动，邀请每个人改变生活方式。例如，他们以骑自行车而不是开车上班为例，以减少温室气体排放。

说到阅读，引领潮流的人有他们自己的想法。“纸质书和电子书都有各自的吸引力。然而，真正的书的美丽和吸引力。我甚至喜欢它的味道!电子书失去了一些东西——就像在家里看视频和在电影院看电影的区别一样。”

26-30: CAABA

26. “trend-benders” are those \_\_\_\_.

- A. who like driving to work
- B. who enjoy reading e-books
- C. who try to bring old styles back to life
- D. who try to enjoy the comforts of modern life

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第一段的“people who try to bring old styles back to life...”可知，“反潮族”是那些试图让旧风格回归生活的人。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

27. “Bend the trend” is a social movement that encourages people \_\_\_\_.

- A. to change their lifestyles
- B. to read electronic books
- C. to travel by car
- D. to write e-mail

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第三段的“a social movement that invites everyone to

make a lifestyle change...”可知, “扭转趋势”是一项邀请每个人改变生活方式的社会运动。综上所述, 该题选择 A。

28. Why do some trend-benders travel to work by bicycle instead of going by car?

- A. Because they are concerned about environment protection.
- B. Because they want to save money to buy a greenhouse.
- C. Because they want to improve their physical health.
- D. Because they are too young to afford cars.

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第三段的“For example, they example to work by bicycle instead of going by car, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.”可知, 他们骑自行车出行是为了保护环境。综上所述, 该题选择 A。

29. According to trend-benders, real books \_\_\_\_.

- A. have no smell
- B. have their appeal
- C. are not easy to lose
- D. are less attractive than e-books

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第四段的“However, the beauty and attraction of real books. I even like the smell!”可知, 真正的书有着他们的吸引力。综上所述, 该题选择 B。

30. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. People Trying to Bring Old Styles Back to Life.
- B. Advantages and Disadvantages of E-books.
- C. The Beauty and Attraction of Real Books.
- D. A Social Movement of Traveling by Bike.

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**主旨题**。A 选项最具有概括性。综上所述, 该题选择 A。

Passage two

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Facial expressions carry meanings that are partly determined by culture. For example, many Japanese do not show their emotions as freely as Americans do, so teachers in the United States sometimes have trouble knowing whether their Japanese students understand and enjoy their lessons.

Another example is the smile. As a common facial expression, it may show affection, convey politeness, or disguise (掩饰) true feelings. But in different cultures, smiles have different meanings. Many people in Russia consider smiling at strangers in public to be unusual and even a suspicious behavior. Yet many Americans smile freely at strangers in public places, for American culture a smile is typically an expression of pleasure. Therefore some Russians believe that Americans smile in the wrong places; some Americans believe that Russians don’t smile enough. In Southeast Asian cultures, a smile is frequently used to cover emotional pain or embarrassment. Vietnamese people may tell the sad story of how they had to leave their country but end the story

with a smile.

【全文翻译】

面部表情所承载的含义部分是由文化决定的。例如，许多日本人不像美国人那样自由地表达自己的情感，所以美国的老师有时很难知道他们的日本学生是否理解和喜欢他们的课程。

另一个例子是微笑。作为一种常见的面部表情，它可以表达感情，传达礼貌，或掩饰真实的感情。但是在不同的文化中，微笑有不同的含义。许多俄罗斯人认为在公共场合对陌生人微笑是不寻常的，甚至是可疑的行为。然而，许多美国人在公共场合对陌生人不拘礼节地微笑，因为在美国文化中，微笑是一种典型的愉快的表达。因此，一些俄罗斯人认为美国人笑的地方不对；一些美国人认为俄罗斯人不够笑。在东南亚文化中，微笑经常被用来掩饰情感上的痛苦或尴尬。越南人可能会讲述他们如何不得不离开自己国家的悲伤故事，但最后却以微笑结束。

31-35: DADCB

31. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Russian Culture  | B. American Culture               |
| C. Facial Functions | D. Facial Expressions and Culture |

【本题答案】D

【本题解析】本题考查主旨题。根据第一段的“Facial expressions carry meanings that are partly determined by culture.”可知，本文的内容主要为面部表情和文化。综上所述，该题选择D。

32. American teachers sometimes have trouble understanding Japanese students in class because Japanese students \_\_\_\_.

- A. do not show their emotions as freely as American students do  
B. are similar to American students in showing emotions  
C. only express their emotions when permitted  
D. do not know what to say

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查细节题。根据第一段的“many Japanese do not show their emotions as freely as Americans do, so teachers in the United States sometimes have trouble knowing whether their Japanese students understand and enjoy their lessons.”可知，美国老师很难理解日本学生是因为他们不像美国人那样自由地表达自己的情感。综上所述，该题选择A。

33. A smile is typically an expression of \_\_\_\_ in American culture.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. embarrassment | B. politeness |
| C. sadness       | D. pleasure   |

【本题答案】D

【本题解析】本题考查细节题。根据第二段的“for American culture a smile is typically an expression of pleasure.”可知，在美国微笑是愉快的表达。综上所述，该题选择D。

34. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Russians think smiling at strangers is a proper behavior.  
B. Russians usually smile as frequently as Americans do.  
C. Many Americans smile freely at strangers in public.  
D. Russians and Americans have the same opinion of smiles.

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查细节题。根据第二段的“Yet many Americans smile freely at strangers in public places...”可知，许多美国人在公共场合对陌生人不拘礼节地微笑。综上所述，该题选择C。

35. Vietnamese people may end the sad story with a smile to \_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. show affection    | B. disguise emotional pain |
| C. convey politeness | D. show happiness          |

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查细节题。根据第二段的“In Southeast Asian cultures, a smile is frequently used to cover emotional pain or embarrassment.”可知，越南人微笑是为了掩饰痛苦。综上所述，该题选择B。

Passage three

Question 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is a terrible illustration of man's weakness to nature, and the tsunami (海啸) that struck the Japanese coast in March, 2011 has illustrated the difficulty of fighting against natural disasters, even for a prosperous nation.

Totally preventing tsunami-damage is impossible. But there is much that can be done to minimize damage and loss of life. Measures that can be taken include designing solid buildings, and developing early-warning systems, public education programs and evacuation (疏散) strategies. Moreover, the approach of a tsunami is possibly picked up by the sensors of complicated international warning systems. Countries can use radio and television broadcasts as well as loudspeaker networks to warn the public.

But an early warning system depends on how far the tsunami strikes, if it's close by, the warning system is not going to be very effective. When people are faced with an unstoppable force like a tsunami the massive waves created by events like underwater earthquakes, the best course of action for them is to get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible.

【全文翻译】

这是人类在自然面前软弱的可怕例证，2011年3月袭击日本海岸的海啸说明了与自然灾害作斗争的困难，即使对一个繁荣的国家来说也是如此。

完全预防海啸破坏是不可能的。但是，要把损失和生命损失降到最低，还有很多工作可以做。可以采取的措施包括设计坚固的建筑物，开发早期预警系统，公共教育计划和疏散策略。此外，复杂的国际预警系统的传感器可能会捕捉到海啸的临近。各国可以利用无线电和电视广播以及扬声器网络向公众发出警告。

但是早期预警系统取决于海啸袭击的距离，如果它离得很近，预警系统就不会很有效。

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专科院校:

班级:

姓名:

当人们面临像海啸这样不可阻挡的力量时，即由水下地震等事件产生的巨大波浪，对他们来说，最好的行动是尽快逃往内陆和地势较高的地方。

36-40: CDCBC

36. The first paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_.

- A. man can easily defeat the nature
- B. tsunamis take place only in Japan
- C. man’s ability to cope with natural disasters is limited
- D. the tsunami-damage in Japan is not so terrible

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第一段的 “It is a terrible illustration of man’s weakness to nature” 可知, 第一段说明了人类应对自然灾害的能力是有限的。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

37. To prevent tsunami-damage, the following measures can be taken EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

- A. designing firm buildings.
- B. developing early-warning systems.
- C. developing evacuation strategies.
- D. keeping the public unaware of the seriousness of tsunamis.

【本题答案】D

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第二段的 “Measures that can be taken include designing solid buildings, and developing early-warning systems, public education programs and evacuation (疏散) strategies.” 可知, 只有 D 选项未提及。综上所述, 该题选择 D。

38. According to the passage, which of the following can cause a tsunami?

- A. Storms.
- B. Massive waves.
- C. Underwater earthquakes.
- D. Floods.

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第三段的 “When people are faced with an unstoppable force like a tsunami the massive waves created by events like underwater earthquakes.” 可知, 海啸可能由水下地震引起。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

39. When a tsunami happens, the best course of action for people is to \_\_\_\_.

- A. listen to radio and television broadcasts for information
- B. get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible
- C. stay where they are
- D. rely on the warning systems

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第三段的 “the best course of action for them is to get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible.” 可知, 人们最佳的行为是尽快逃往内陆和地势较高的地方。综上所述, 该题选择 B。

40. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

- A. The total prevention of tsunamis is possible.
- B. Rich countries are less affected by tsunamis than poor countries.

C. Approaching tsunamis can possibly be picked up by sensors.

D. An early warning system is effective when a tsunami is close by.

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**细节题**。根据第二段的 “the approach of a tsunami is possibly picked up by the sensors of complicated international warning systems.” 可知, 传感器可能会捕捉到海啸的临近。综上所述, 该题选择 C。

Part IV Cloze (20 points)

**Directions:** There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

“I Got Him!”

It was the homecoming parade in Rockwall, Texas, and cheerleader Tyra Winters in her uniform, was riding atop one of the school’s floats (花车). As it slowly made its way down the street, the 17-year-old enthusiastically \_\_41\_\_ at the crowd, all the while soaking in the music, laughter, and applause.

All of a sudden, a horrible \_\_42\_\_ came. Looking down, Winters saw a two-year-old on the sidewalk gasping for air, his mother \_\_43\_\_ for help in panic. The boy had been sucking on a piece of candy when it \_\_44\_\_ down the back of his mouth, lodging in his throat and blocking his windpipe.

“There was no coughing; there was no \_\_45\_\_,” his mother, Nicole cried. No one seemed to know how to help.

Except for Winters. With dreams of becoming a surgeon, she had learned the Heimlich maneuver (海姆利克氏急救法). Knowing that every second \_\_46\_\_, she leaped off the moving float and ran to the child.

By the time she got to the boy, his face had turned purple. “I got him!” she yelled to Nicole as she \_\_47\_\_ the boy from her. Winters positioned him against her and gave a good three back slaps.

Soon, the boy coughed up the piece of \_\_48\_\_, gasped, and began breathing again. Without another word, Winters handed the boy back to his mother and hurried back to her float before it could leave her behind.

It all happened so \_\_49\_\_, Nicole never had time to thank the teen. Winters’ heroic actions left Nicole \_\_50\_\_. “I don’t really have any words,” she said, “‘thank you’ doesn’t seem good enough.”

【全文翻译】

“我抓到他了!”

密封线内不要答题



这是在德克萨斯州罗克沃尔举行的返校游行，啦啦队长泰拉·温特斯穿着校服，骑在学校的花车上。当它慢慢地沿着街道前进时，这个 17 岁的女孩热情地向人群挥手，同时沉浸在音乐、笑声和掌声中。

突然，传来一声可怕的尖叫。向下一看，温特斯看到一个两岁的孩子在人行道上喘着粗气，他的母亲惊恐地乞求帮助。男孩正在吮吸一块糖果，这时糖果从他的口腔后部滑了下来，卡在喉咙里，堵住了他的气管。

“没有咳嗽；没有呼吸了，”他的母亲妮可哭着说。似乎没人知道该怎么帮忙。

除了温特斯。怀着成为外科医生的梦想，她学会了海姆利克急救法。知道每一秒都很重要，她从移动的花车上跳下来，向孩子跑去。

当她走到男孩身边时，他的脸已经变紫了。“我抓到他了！”她一边把孩子从她手里抢过来，一边对妮可喊道。温特斯让他靠着她，狠狠地打了她三下背。

很快，男孩咳出了那块糖，倒吸了一口气，又开始呼吸了。温特斯二话没说，把孩子交给了他的母亲，在她的花车离开她之前赶紧跑回了她的花车。

一切发生得太快了，妮可还没来得及感谢这个少女。温特斯的英雄行为让妮可无语。“我真的不知道该说什么，”她说，“‘谢谢’似乎不够好。”

#### 41-45: BDABC

41. A. laughed B. waved C. shouted D. stared

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查**动词词义辨析**。句意：当花车缓慢地经过街道时，这位 17 岁的女孩热情地朝人群挥手，当时所有人都沉浸在音乐、笑声和掌声里。laughed 笑；waved 挥手；shouted 大叫；stared 凝视。分析句子可知这位 17 岁的啦啦队队长坐在花车的顶上，应该是朝人群挥手示意。综上所述，该题选择 B。

42. A. noise B. ring C. whistle D. scream

【本题答案】D

【本题解析】本题考查**名词词义辨析**。句意：突然，传来一阵可怕的尖叫声。noise 噪音；ring 戒指；whistle 哨子；scream 尖叫。后文“his mother...for help in panic 他的妈妈慌张地求救”可知嘈杂的人群中这位妈妈要求救需要大声呼喊，故有尖叫声。综上所述，该题选择 D。

43. A. begging B. applying C. waiting D. preparing

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**动词词义辨析**。句意：Winters 看到人行道上一个两岁的男孩在尽力呼吸，他的妈妈惊慌地请求帮助。begging 乞求；applying 应用；waiting 等待；preparing 准备。后文“a piece of candy...lodging in his throat and locking his windpipe”“一块糖果……掉到他的喉咙里，堵住了气管”可知这个男孩难以呼吸，故他的妈妈呼救。综上所述，该题选择 A。

44. A. ran B. slid C. fell D. jumped

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查**动词词义辨析**。句意：这个男孩之前吸吮一块糖果，当时糖果从嘴巴后侧滑落进入喉咙，堵住了气管。ran 跑；slide 滑；fell 落下；jumped 跳。分析句子可知吃糖果的时候，只有从嘴巴后侧滑进去，才会到喉咙。综上所述，该题选择 B。

45. A. gasping B. crying C. breathing D. speaking

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**动词词义辨析**。句意：“不咳嗽、也没有呼吸，”他妈妈 Nicole 哭着说道。gasping 抓住；crying 哭泣；breathing 呼吸；speaking 说。前文说男孩子“grasping for air 努力、尽力呼吸”可知堵住气管的他很难呼吸成功，几乎不能呼吸。综上所述，该题选择 C。

#### 46-50: DACAB

46. A. faded B. continued C. approached D. counted

【本题答案】D

【本题解析】本题考查**动词词义辨析**。句意：知道每一秒钟都十分重要，她跳下彩车，跑向那个孩子。faded 消逝；continued 继续；approached 接近；counted 重要、有价值。根据前文可知男孩呼吸困难，而“Winters had learned the Heimlich maneuver 学过海姆利克氏急救法”，故她知道对于呼吸困难的急救而言，每一秒钟都只举足轻重的。综上所述，该题选择 D。

47. A. grabbed B. moved C. drew D. separated

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**动词词义辨析**。句意：“我来抓住他！”当她从 Nicole 那里夺过男孩时她朝 Nicole 大声喊道。grabbed 夺取；moved 移动；drew 拖、拉；separated 分开。分析前后文可知最初男孩的母亲在照顾他，Winters 肯定是从妈妈 Nicole 那里把小孩抢夺过去，然后试图抢救。综上所述，该题选择 A。

48. A. nut B. blood C. candy D. biscuit

【本题答案】C

【本题解析】本题考查**名词词义辨析**。句意：很快，那个男孩就咳出了那块糖果，抓住，然后重新开始呼吸。nut 坚果；blood 血液；candy 糖果；biscuit 饼干。由前文可知男孩是被糖果卡住气管的，故咳出来也应该是糖果。综上所述，该题选择 C。

49. A. quickly B. quietly C. gradually D. obviously

【本题答案】A

【本题解析】本题考查**副词词义辨析**。句意：这一切如此的快，Nicole 都没来得及感谢这位少年。quickly 快速地；quietly 安静地；gradually 逐渐地；obviously 显然地。由后文“never had time to thank the teen 没时间感谢这位少年”可推断出是救治速度很快，Winters 救回男孩后就快速离开了。综上所述，该题选择 A。

50. A. hopeless B. speechless C. helpless D. emotionless

【本题答案】B

【本题解析】本题考查**形容词词义辨析**。句意：Winters 的英勇壮举使 Nicole 一时语塞，不知道说啥。hopeless 无希望的；speechless 一时语塞的；helpless 无助的；emotionless 没有情感的。后文“I don't really have any words 我真没什么可说的”可知 Nicole 一时语塞了。综上所述，该题选择 B。